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APR 28 1994

April 28, 1994

William F. Caton, Acting Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222  
Washington, D.C., 20554

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Re: EX PARTE PRESENTATION in CC Docket No. 92-77

Dear Mr. Caton:

Today, on behalf of Intellicall, Inc. ("Intellicall"), B. Reid Presson, Vice President of Intellicall, Judith St. Ledger-Roty and I met with Richard Metzger, Roxanne McElvane and Mark Nadel of the Common Carrier Bureau to discuss issues in the above-captioned docket. The positions Mr. Presson, Ms. St. Ledger-Roty and I expressed during the meeting are reflected on the attached outline and in Intellicall's previous filings in CC Docket No. 92-77.

In accordance with the Commission's rules, 47 C.F.R. § 1.1206(a)-(b), I am filing an original and two copies of this notice of ex parte presentation. Please direct any questions about this filing to me.

Sincerely,

*Michael R. Wack*

Michael R. Wack

MRW:cpa  
Enclosure

cc: Richard Metzger  
Roxanne McElvane  
Mark Nadel

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EX PARTE PRESENTATION

BILLED PARTY PREFERENCE  
(CC DOCKET NO. 92-77)

R. Reid Presson, Vice President  
Intellicall, Inc.

April 28, 1994

## PAY TELEPHONE COMPETITION BENEFITS CONSUMERS

Comments of The City of New York  
Department of Telecommunications  
FCC Common Carrier Dkt. No. 92-77  
July 1992:

Since the pay telephone market was opened to competition, the number of pay telephones available to consumers in the City has grown significantly. In addition to approximately 57,000 New York Telephone Company pay telephones, there are now an estimated 15,000 independently operated pay telephones in New York City. Many of the new pay telephones are located in previously unserved areas.

\* \* \*

[The newly installed pay telephones] improve the quality of service and broaden the distribution of pay telephones into unserved areas. In certain areas of the City, as many as 20% of households have no residential telephone service, making the pay telephone a "lifeline" to emergency services.

## BPP IS A SOLUTION IN SEARCH OF A PROBLEM

- TOCSIA Framework Already Ensures Consumers Access To Their Carrier-of-Choice.
- All Pay Telephones Now Unblocked And Subject To Carrier Branding.
- FCC Report To Congress On 0+ Market Found That TOCSIA Protections Are Working And Access Code Dialing Has Gained Wide Acceptance.
- Targeted TOCSIA Enforcement Proceedings Are Most Efficient & Effective Means Of Addressing Minimal Remaining "Bad Actor" Issues Within 0+ Industry.

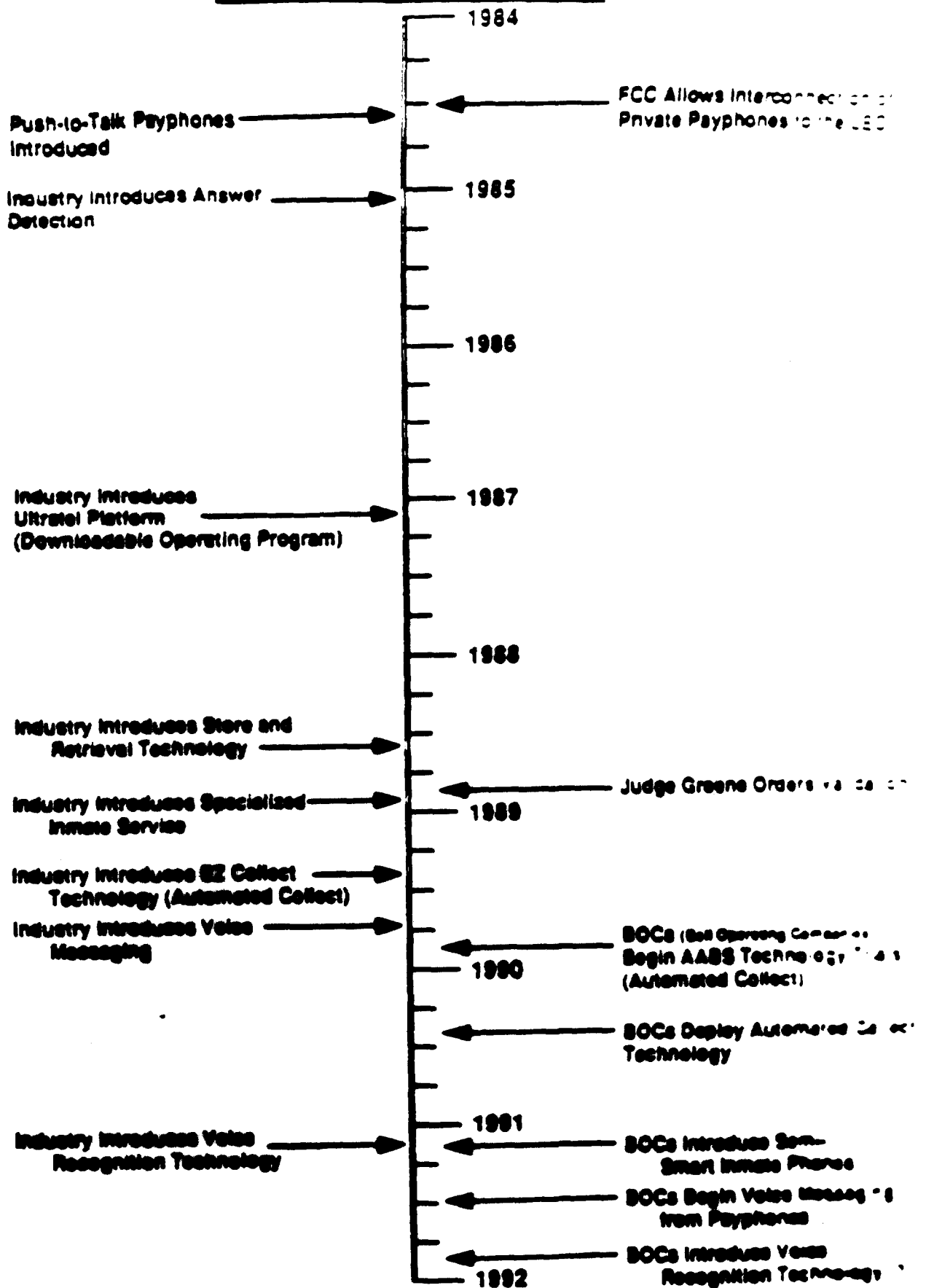
### BPP IS ANTI-CONSUMER

- BPP Is A Fight About 0+ Market Share, Not Consumer Protection. No Consumer Group Has Filed Comments Urging The Adoption Of BPP.
- BPP Will Harm Consumers By Driving Up The Cost Of Every 0+ Call.
- BPP Will Frustrate Consumers By Injecting Confusion & Delay Into 0+ Calling.

## BPP STIFLES TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

- BPP Prevents Further Development Of Innovative  
0+ Equipment And Services By IXC's, CAP's,  
Premises Owners & Pay Telephone Providers.
- BPP Locks Public Switched Network Into Outmoded  
Technologies.

# Technology Timeline



COMMITTING RESOURCES TO BPP WILL CURTAIL  
FCC & INDUSTRY ABILITY TO DEVELOP NATIONAL  
INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES

- Lack Of Industry Consensus On BPP Technical Standards Means Agency Must Become Involved With Network & CPE Operating Issues To An Unprecedented Degree.
- Many Complex & Lengthy Proceedings Will Be Required, Including:

Technical Standards Rulemaking

Access Charge Revisions (Part 69)

Compensation Rulemaking

Tariff Proceedings

Presubscription Rulemakings

## BPP IS ANTI-COMPETITIVE

- BPP Reverses 30 years Of FCC "Open Network" Policies.
- BPP Closes 0+ Market To All But The Handful Of Companies That Market Calling Cards Nationwide.
- Competitive Pay Telephone Providers, Small IXC's, CAPs And Credit Card Companies Will Be Locked Out OF 0+ Market.

### BPP IS PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE

- 1st Year Installation Costs Will Exceed \$1.5 Billion.
- Annual Administrative Costs Will Exceed \$250 Million.
- BPP Costs Are Too High To Be Recovered Solely From BPP Users. Spreading Costs Across All Network Users Unfairly Burdens Consumers And Companies Who Neither Want Nor Need BPP.